



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO.   | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR   | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/748,352  | 12/30/2003  | Martin Finnerty        | SBL0029US           | 7797             |
| 60/975 7590 05/05/2009<br>CAMPBELL STEPHENSON LLP<br>11401 CENTURY OAKS TERRACE<br>BLDG. H, SUITE 250<br>AUSTIN, TX 78758 |             |                        |                     |                  |
| EXAMINER<br>LEE, CHUN KUAN  |             |                        |                     |                  |
| ART UNIT<br>2181  |             | PAPER NUMBER           |                     |                  |
| MAIL DATE<br>05/05/2009   |             | DELIVERY MODE<br>PAPER |                     |                  |

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/748,352

**Applicant(s)**

FINNERTY ET AL.

**Examiner**

Chun-Kuan Lee

**Art Unit**

2181

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 March 2009.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS

1. Applicant's arguments filed 03/16/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Currently, claims 37-39 are cancelled, and claims 1-36 are pending for examination.
2. In response to applicant's arguments (on pages 12-13) with regard to the independent claim 1 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) that the combination of the references does not teach/suggest the claimed feature "request being received from a plurality of source types" and the plurality of source types of the request comprising the control module executing on a second remote network node, an enterprise application web server executing on a third remote network and a magnet card reader" because Iwamoto's cited elements at best receive authentication requests and respond to them; applicant's arguments have fully been considered, but are not found to be persuasive.

Please note that one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Furthermore, the preceding office action did indicate that the above claimed features are taught by the combination of Wakai, Tso, and Iwamoto, and not by Iwamoto along.

As the applicant is applying the above argument for independent claim 1 towards independent claims 9, 16, 23 and 30, the examiner will also apply the above response towards the corresponding independent claims 9, 16, 23 and 30.

3. In response to applicant's arguments (on page 13) with regard to the independent claim 1 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) that the combination of the references does not teach/suggest the claimed feature "enterprise application web server" because Iwamoto does not teach the authentication server provides any web services of any kind; applicant's arguments have fully been considered, but are not found to be persuasive.

The examiner respectfully disagrees, because Iwamoto teaches/suggests that the authentication server is connected to the printer over an enterprise network (i.e. enterprise web); therefore, the authentication server is the enterprise application web server providing corresponding service to the printer (Fig. 1-3; col. 1, ll. 41-42; col. 2, ll. 13-30 and col. 4, l. 4 to col. 5, l. 67).

As the applicant is applying the above argument for independent claim 1 towards independent claims 9, 16, 23 and 30, the examiner will also apply the above response towards the corresponding independent claims 9, 16, 23 and 30.

4. In response to applicant's arguments (on page 14) with regard to the dependent claim 3 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) that the combination of the references does not

teach/suggest the claimed feature "the first language is a markup language"; applicant's arguments have fully been considered, but are not found to be persuasive.

Please note that one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Furthermore, the examiner relied on Wakai for the teaching of the above claimed feature that "the first language is a markup language" (e.g. as the web browser utilizes HTML) (Fig. 2 and Fig. 132)

#### **I. REJECTIONS BASED ON PRIOR ART**

##### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wakai et al. (US Patent 6,587,126) in view of Tso et al. (US Patent 6,421,733) and Iwamoto et al. (US Patent 7,167,919).
6. As per claims 1, 9, 16, 23 and 30, Wakai teaches a computer-readable medium system and method comprising:  
a processor (CPU 802 of Fig. 8) configured to execute instructions;

a plurality of devices (e.g. printer 702, scanner 704, multi-function device 705 of Fig. 7) directly coupled to the computer system (Fig. 7, ref. 706), wherein each device is configured to perform a corresponding function (e.g. printing function, scanning function) (col. 15, l. 58 to col. 16, l. 5), wherein the plurality of devices are directly coupled to the computer system over the network (Fig. 7, ref. 701); and

a memory (Fig. 8, 805-807), coupled to the processor (Fig. 8, ref. 802), and configured to store the instructions, wherein the instructions comprise:

a module of receiving instructions (web server 204 of Fig. 2) configured to receive a request to provide a requested service (e.g. service of printing), wherein the request is received from an applet (Fig. 2, ref. 202, 203) executing on a first remote network node (Fig. 2, ref. 102) and the request conforms to a request format defining in a first language (col. 14, ll. 41-47), wherein the request to provide the service of printing is transferred from the web browser (Fig. 2, ref. 202, 203) to the web server (Fig. 2, ref. 204) conforming to the language utilized by the web browser, such as HTML (Fig. 132),

at least one device (printer 702 of Fig. 7) of the plurality of devices (printer 702, scanner 704, multi-function device 705 of Fig. 7) is configured to provide the requested service (e.g. service of printing), wherein the plurality of devices comprising the printer, the scanner and the multifunction device;

providing the request to a server component (Fig. 2, ref. 103);

a module of selecting instructions (i.e. selecting therefore identifying) configured for selecting (identifying) a first device (e.g. printer) of the plurality of device (i.e. at least

one device) to provide the requested service (e.g. service of printing) (Fig. 32, ref. S3201) (col. 3, ll. 3-5), and

the module of selecting instructions (i.e. selecting therefore identifying) are inherently performed in response to the module of obtaining request instruction, as there is more than one option that the request may be directed including the option to request for scanning by the scanner (Fig. 7, ref. 704) and the option to request for printing by the printer (Fig. 7, ref. 702); therefore, only after obtaining the request and determining the type of request (e.g. scanning or printing) by the desktop's PC's processor or the like, can the received request be properly routed to the correct peripheral device over the network (Fig. 7, ref. 701); and

a module of converting instructions (request manager 207 of Fig. 2) configured for converting the request to a second request in a second language (process command comprising the print command) (col. 14, ll. 47-55), wherein the request manager converts the request to the corresponding process command;

wherein the second request conforms to a request format defined in a second language (i.e. language associated with process command) (col. 14, ll. 47-55);

the first device (the printer comprising server component 103 and printer 206 of Fig. 2 and col. 15, ll. 12-17) is configured to provide the requested service (e.g. service of printing) in response to receiving the second request (process command comprising the print command) (col. 14, ll. 47-55), wherein the service of printing is performed when the printer's command analysis/process unit (Fig. 2, ref. 208) receives the print command.

Wakai does not teach the computer-readable medium system and method comprising: wherein the request is received from a plurality of source types; wherein the plurality of source types comprises a control module executing on a second remote network node, an enterprise application web server executing on a third remote network and a magnet card reader; a language parser configured to parse the first language; obtaining results of the parsing the request from the language parser; and selecting performed in response to the result of the parsing.

Tso teaches a system and a method comprising:

multiple network clients (col. 6, ll. 51-63);

a language parser (Fig. 3, ref. 22) configured to parse the first language (e.g. HTML); obtaining results of the parsing the request from the language parser; and selecting (e.g. selectively invoking the transcode service provider) performed in response to the result of the parsing (col. 3, ll. 8-65).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in this art, at the time of invention was made to include Tso's parser into Wakai's server component for the benefit of enabling the manipulation of transferred data between the client computer and the network computer without changing existing hardware (Tso, col. 1, ll. 24-40) to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1, 9, 16, 23 and 30.

Wakai and Tso do not teach the computer-readable medium system and method comprising wherein the request is received from a plurality of source types; and wherein the plurality of source types comprises a control module executing on a second remote



network node, an enterprise application web server executing on a third remote network and a magnet card reader.

Iwamoto teaches a system and a method comprising:

a request is received from a plurality of source types (e.g. access controller, enterprise server, magnetic card reader) (Fig. 1-3; col. 1, ll. 41-42; col. 2, ll. 13-30 and col. 4, l. 4 to col. 5, l. 67), in combination with Wakai's request and Tso's multiple network clients; therefore, resulting combination have multiple network clients on the network, each client have the respective different type of source to send the request; and

wherein the plurality of source types comprises a control module (e.g. access controller 49 of Fig. 3) executing on a second remote network node, an enterprise application web server (Fig. 1, ref. 8) executing on a third remote network and a magnet card reader (Fig. 1-3; col. 1, ll. 41-42; col. 2, ll. 13-30 and col. 4, l. 4 to col. 5, l. 67), in combination with Wakai's request and Tso's multiple network clients; therefore, resulting combination have the internet network having multiple network clients wherein the multiple network clients include the access controller, the enterprise server, and the magnetic card reader residing on the respective remote network node in the internet network.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in this art, at the time of invention was made to include Iwamoto's different source types into Wakai and Tso's network system not only have the benefit of expanding the utilization of the single peripheral device by different source types, but also have the benefit of more efficient

and secure storage of access management information at a centralized location (Iwamoto, col. 2, ll. 46-53) to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1, 9, 16, 23 and 30.

7. As per claim 2, Wakai, Tso and Iwamoto teach all the limitations of claim 1 as discussed above, where Wakai further teaches the computer-readable medium system and method comprising directing the second request (process command comprising the printing command) to the first device (printer) (Wakai, col. 14, 47-55), as the second request (process command) is directed to the printer's command analysis/process unit (Wakai, Fig. 2, ref. 208).

8. As per claim 3, Wakai, Tso and Iwamoto teach all the limitations of claim 2 as discussed above, where Wakai further teaches the computer-readable medium system and method comprising:

the first language is a mark up language (Wakai, Fig. 10 and col. 14, ll. 41-47), as the request is transferred by the web browser (Wakai, Fig. 2, ref. 202, 203) over the network to the web server (Wakai, Fig. 2, ref. 204) utilizing language such as HTML (Wakai, Fig. 132);

the second language is a device specific language of a plurality device specific languages (Wakai, Fig. 7 and col. 16, ll. 56-60), wherein process command comprising the print command and the scan command, as the print command would be specific for the printer and the scan command would be specific for the scanner,

wherein each of the plurality of devices communication using one of the plurality of device specific languages (Wakai, Fig. 7 and col. 16, ll. 56-60).

9. As per claim 4, Wakai, Tso and Iwamoto teach all the limitations of claim 2 as discussed above, where Wakai further teaches the computer-readable medium system and method comprising wherein the request formats comprise:

at least one instruction (instruction to print) (Wakai, col. 17, ll. 8-14), and  
data (print information) to be used when performing the at least one instruction (Wakai, col. 17, ll. 8-14).

10. As per claim 5, Wakai, Tso and Iwamoto teach all the limitations of claim 4 as discussed above, where Wakai further teaches the computer-readable medium system and method comprising:

specifying use of a specific feature (printing feature) of the first device (Wakai, printer 702 of Fig. 7) (Wakai, Fig. 22 and col. 14, ll. 51-55),

wherein said specifying use of the specific feature comprises specifying a optional variable (variable of "Print") (Wakai, Fig. 22 and col. 23, ll. 59-63) and

providing a value (value of data file to be printed) for the optional variable (Wakai, Fig. 132 and col. 45, ll. 19-22), wherein the data file to be printed is provided by specifying the specific data file; therefore, the optional variable and the value specify use the specific feature of the first device; and

said converting the request to the second request comprises:

including the optional variable in the at least one instruction of the second request, and including the value for the optional variable in the data of the second request (Wakai, Fig. 132 and col. 45, ll. 19-22), wherein the user requests service of printing of the specific data file by selecting the "print" on screen with the specific data file, therefore the second request comprises of the "print" request and the data file to be printed.

11. As per claim 6, Wakai, Tso and Iwamoto teach all the limitations of claim 2 as discussed above, where Wakai further teaches the computer-readable medium system and method comprising sending a response to the request (Wakai, Fig. 22, ref. S2213), as the HTML page corresponds to the printing is transferred to the client component.

12. As per claim 7, Wakai, Tso and Iwamoto teach all the limitations of claim 6 as discussed above, where Wakai further teaches the computer-readable medium system and method comprising wherein the response conforms to a response format defined in the first language (HTML format) (Wakai, Fig. 22, ref. S2213).

13. As per claim 8, Wakai, Tso and Iwamoto teach all the limitations of claim 7 as discussed above, where Wakai further teaches the computer-readable medium system and method comprising wherein the response formats comprises:

at least one instruction (Wakai, Fig. 22, ref. S2213), wherein the instruction comprising the instruction to display the corresponding HTML page; and

data to be used when performing the at least one instruction (Wakai, Fig. 23, ref. S2312, S2313 and col. 24, ref. 45-49), wherein the data to be used comprising "Printing successful" and "Printing failure".

14. Claims 10-15, 17-22, 24-29 and 31-36 repeat the limitations of claims 2 and 4-8 and are therefore rejected accordingly.

## **II. CLOSING COMMENTS**

### **Conclusion**

#### **a. STATUS OF CLAIMS IN THE APPLICATION**

The following is a summary of the treatment and status of all claims in the application as recommended by **M.P.E.P. 707.07(i)**:

##### **a(1) CLAIMS REJECTED IN THE APPLICATION**

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

#### **b. DIRECTION OF FUTURE CORRESPONDENCES**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chun-Kuan (Mike) Lee whose telephone number is (571) 272-0671. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM to 5PM.

**IMPORTANT NOTE**

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alford Kindred can be reached on (571) 272-4037. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C.K.L./

April 29, 2009 /Alford W. Kindred/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2181

Chun-Kuan (Mike) Lee  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2181